HORTICULTURE

Orchids from Unna and Cap d'Antibes roses

Three Marks entry is all that is charged at the Euroflor horticultural show in Dortmund, where fifteen European and two overseas countries have shunned neither effort nor expense to show perfect unusual plants in full bloom in the Ruhr.

Exhibits range from Unna orchids to Cap d'Antibes roses. Plants are not the only exhibits. The Euroflor seems to have developed into a kind of trade fair for furniture, porcelain, glass and cutlery manufacturers too. Anything that can be classed as landscaping, flower-breeding or design is in its element at Dortmund.

Beginning with a giant wheel with 56,000 light bulbs that represent a stylised marguerite, the non-floral exhibits go on to a so-called garden of glass with three towers consisting of 5,000 wine glasses and two tons of crystal glass and an extremely expensive underwater garden, the aquarama, in which fish, frogmen, octopodes, talking mussels and much more besides is to be seen.

The organisers have invested twelve million Marks in the show and they hope that by the time the gates close for the last time on 12 October the exhibition will have made a profit.

Visitors are not immediately overwhelmed by the floral majesty. After this year's cold spring the floral displays are primarily indoors as yet. The scene is commanded by the 720-foot TV tower with its rotating restaurant, the giant wheel, the fun fair and the massive background of Dortmund-Hörder-Hüttenunion works.

It is hard to decide how to organise a tour of the 175-acre site. Visitors can, of course, start with coffee, cakes and a bird's eye view from the TV tower or career across by cable railway. People who enjoy walking should not miss the panorama of special gardens full of roses, dahlias and tulips. Shanks's pony is not the easiest way of negotiating the whole.

Right at the main entrance hostesses offer their services and the first sight and sound is that of the 5,000 decoratively-arranged wine glasses tinkling in the wind. Here as at other attractions the landscape purist will feel that the exhibits are nearing the borderline of tasteless, unfunctional kitsch.

This initial irritation is swiftly offset by the well-near countless expanse of greenhouses and gardens. A quarter of a million spring bulbs are in bloom, including 216,000 tulips, 23,000 narcissi and a further 200,000 forget-me-nots, pansies and wallflowers. Fourteen thousand gladioli and 25,000 lilies come from Holland, France and this country.

Among the abundance of rose varieties 160 fairly uncommon strains from nine countries will be of particular interest. So will the iris and juniper gardens, the azalea garden and the Japanese garden.

Despite their devotion to gardens the organisers have not by any means forgotten flower-lovers who own neither a country house nor a suburban smallholding. Lovers of balcony or window-ledge arrangements will go home full of new ideas. The Dortmund show provides any amount of tips as to how to make the best out of a window-box as inexpensively as possible.

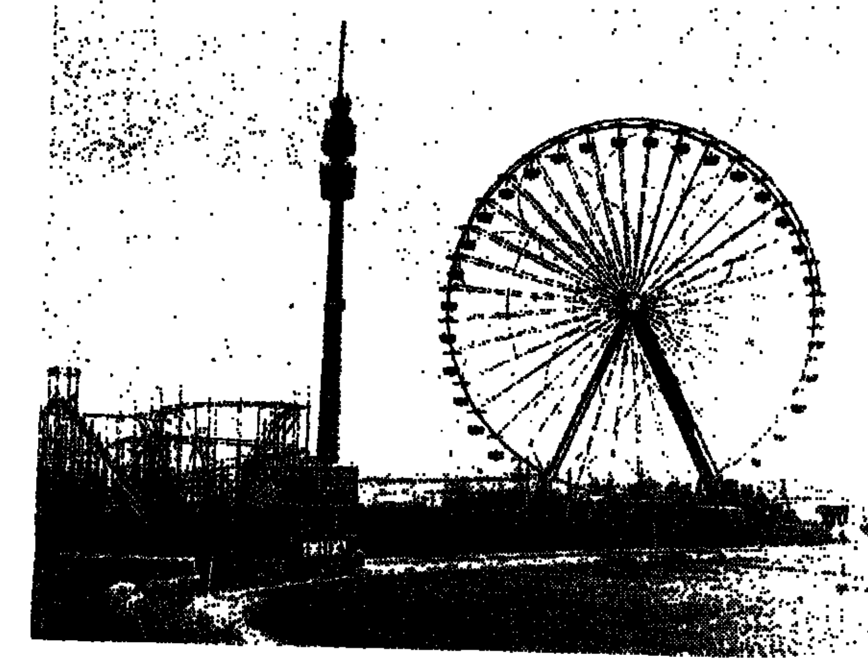
In a matter of weeks the Aquarama is certain to rate as the main attraction of Euroflor. A steel and glass passageway leads through the middle of an aquarium containing mor than 125,000 gallons of water.

From a fish's eye view the visitor stands in the middle of a huge aquarium without getting a foot wet, gazing at a fairy-tale world of fish, underwater plants, coral, sunken ships and treasure. Frogmen keep the aquarium clean, making sure that green algae, or even worse the dreaded blue variety, do not overwhelm all in a matter of weeks.

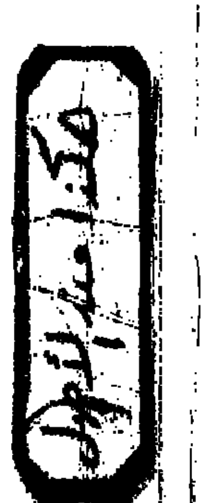
Last time the garden show was held in Dortmund seven million visitors came, a figure that Stuttgart, Essen, Hamburg and Karlsruhe, where subsequent shows have been held, were unable to equal. Given reasonable weather Dormtund hopes to outdo itself.

Euroflor is certainly worth a visit, as planners in Cologne, where preparations for the next exhibition in 1971 are under way, will agree.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 26 April 1969)



The giant wheel at Dortmund's show with its structure in a floral design (Photo: dpa)



The German Tribune

Hamburg, 27 May 1969
Eighth Year - No. 372 - By Air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C

Warmer EEC attitudes to Britain's entry

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

General de Gaulle has only just resigned and there can be no telling how long Foreign Minister Debre will continue to function as a brake on developments in the Council of Ministers of the European Communities but already the bells are ringing for Britain in Little Europe. English is fast becoming fashionable in the Common Market.

Declarations that negotiations with Britain will soon be resumed follow one another in swift succession. Chancellor Kiesinger has also noted that talks with prospective new members ought to begin before the end of this year.

The General's arguments should not be rejected out of hand, though, the Chancellor added, referring to the point made by General de Gaulle that expanding the EEC to include several new members would change the character of the Community.

Dr Kiesinger would obviously prefer gradual expansion, but this could lead to mistrust on the part of the other European countries — Denmark, Norway and Ireland — that have made Common Market entry bids. They might suspect that the EEC shutters would be closed again after British entry.

The Monnet Committee for a United States of Europe has adopted for its mid-July annual general meeting in Brussels the slogan "Prospects of British Entry." In other words, everyone who advocates European integration appears to be outdoing all comers with declarations, statements, commentaries and demands.

At sessions of the EEC Council of Ministers the heading "entry bids" is being mentioned more distinctly, and if Foreign Minister Brandt is right in forecasting that by the end of the year a fair number of factors may have taken on an entirely different aspect the Federal government ought to draw appropiate conclusions.

This country's attitude to date has been that as agreement between EEC member-countries on the commencement of entry negotiations with Britain cannot be reached "interim measures" are necessary.

These interim measures are designed to intensify relations between the Community and would-be new members and to pave the way for eventual entry. They include the trade arrangements proposed by Bonn but regarded by Benelux and Italy as a poor substitute for the real thing.

The Federal government viewed the EEC on the one hand and would-be members on the other as prospective partners in the trade arrangements advocated by Bonn. The Gaullist government promply watered down the whole idea, Paris demanding negotiations with as many non-member European countries as possible with the tacit aim of allowing the talks to be shelved.

So it would seem about time to shelve the arrangement proposals, which would, by way of a side-effect, put an end to American misgivings (Washington is worried that trade discrimination might result).

In addition to the major problems of internal expansion of the Common Market an increase in membership with all the political and economic consequences that would entail now seriously confronts the Six.

Many months ago Willy Brandt proposed a conference of Common Market Foreign Ministers to discuss trade and technological difficulties "as soon as adequate agreement is reached among the Six." This agreement is expected to be reached next winter.

There are many indications that Whitehall will soon be making a new entry bid, but it would be wrong to encourage hopes that entry negotiations might come to a relatively swift conclusion. Economic, financial, monetary and agricultural problems within the present EEC are so momentous and difficult that British entry need not be expected in the coming year.

Ferdinand Himpele

(DIE WELT, 19 May 1969)

EEC Commission honoured

Jean Rey, President of the EEC Commission, accepted the Charlemagne Prize on behalf of the Commission on 15 May. The Prize is offered by the city of Aachen. M. Rey (left) thanked the Mayor of Aachen for the Prize after the presentation. (Photo: AP)

IN THIS ISSUE

On pages 4 and 5 of this issue THE GERMAN TRIBUNE presents a pictorial review of events that involved the writing of Basic Law, twenty years ago.

Nixon's eight points to resolve the Vietnam War

President Nixon's Vietnam peace plan contains no surprises or push-button solutions. Basically it amounts to a summary of aims and proposals that have formed part of American policy on Vietnam for some time.

Outlining in detail America's views on ending the war, the plan is clearly based on two aims that are not easily reconciled.

On the one hand President Nixon would like to provide the American delegation to the Paris peace talks, which have continued for the past year without making perceptible progress, with the opportunity of negotiating in a flexible, forthcoming manner.

On the other he would like to maintain certain principles on which the prestige and credibility of America's position as an ally and protector of weaker states depend.

These principles would not allow of unilateral American withdrawal from Vietnam, for instance, the President stated, only to qualify the statement immediately.

The US government evidently rejects only a unilateral withdrawal of all American troops from South Vietnam and is prepared to make a unilateral reduction in troop strength.

This follows from the President's comment that regardless of the further progress of the peace talks the growing fighting power of the South Vietnamese army increases the possibility of the South Vietnamese taking over a number of the fronts at the moment manned by US troops.

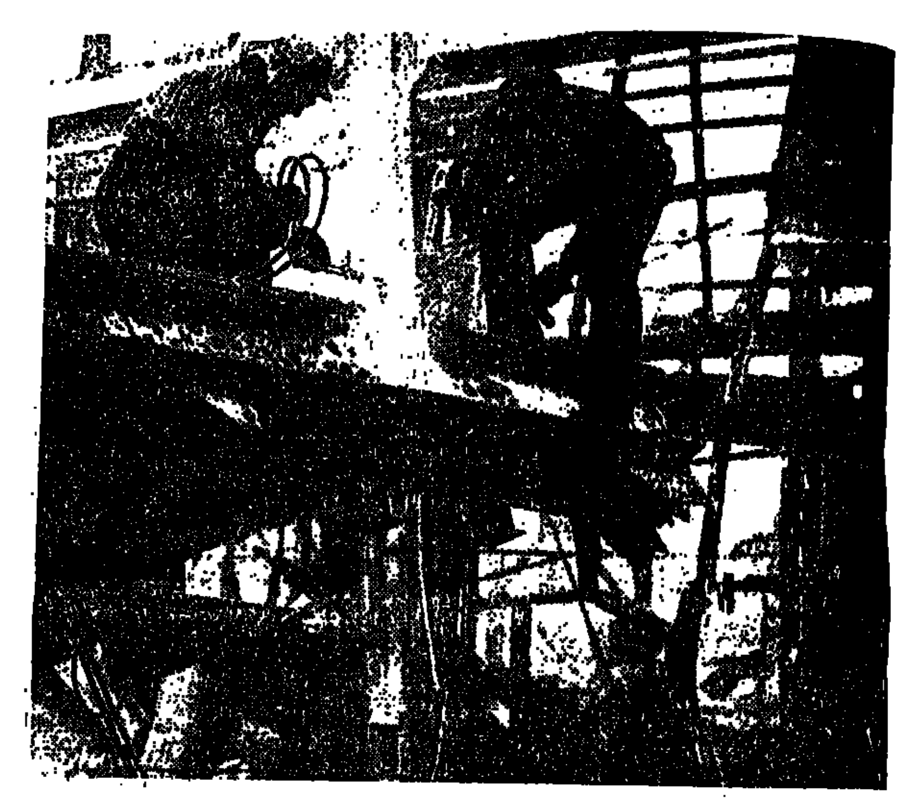
Washington's more marked willingness to accept participation in the South Vietnamese government of the Communists going under the name NLF and all the possible consequences up to and including Vietnamese reunification, which is hardly conceivable except under the aegis of Ho Chi-minh and his fanatical followers, is even more significant.

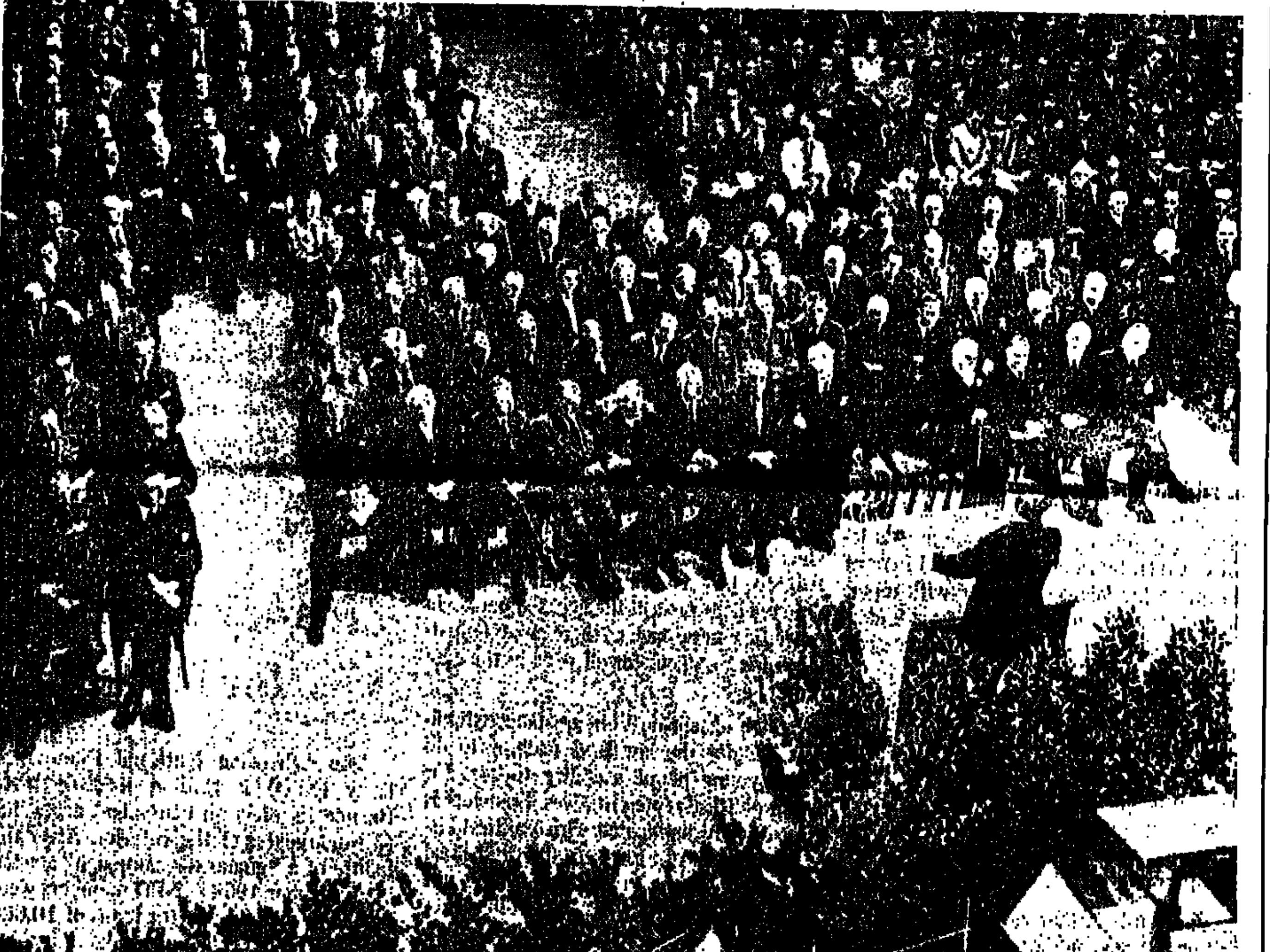
This part of the peace plan definitely partly derives from domestic policy motives. Richard Nixon would like to prove to his own general public, which has grown impatient in recent weeks, that it will not be his fault if the second year of Paris Vietnam talks do not come to a successful conclusion.

Whether President Nixon's eight points are enough to bridge the gap between the US position and the NLF's ten-point plan depends largely on the self-assessment of the Communists.

If they reckon they stand a chance of coming to power by democratic means they ought to snap up President Nixon's proposals. If they reject the Nixon Plan it can only be because they rate their attraction for the people of South Vietnam too low to come to power by means of internationally-supervised free elections.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 16 May 1969)





Twenty years ago .....

...Basic Law was introduced into the part of Germany that had been ravaged by the Second World War. The country's cities were still in ruins (see picture above left) and the country's industrial resources were dismantled, and in many cases removed (picture above right). On 23 May 1949 the Parliamentary Council (picture in centre), under the chairmanship of Dr Konrad Adenauer published the document that has been the basis for democratic government ever since. A reproduction of the title page of Basic Law is shown at the bottom left. The preamble to Basic Law states that the German people, "conscious of its responsibility before God *and men*, animated by the resolve to preserve its national and political unity and to serve the peace of the world as an equal partner in a united Europe" drew up this document. Further on it stipulates, "It has also acted on behalf of those Germans to whom participation was denied. The entire German people is called on to achieve in free self-determination the unity and freedom of Germany." After the acceptance of Basic Law as an instrument of government Konrad Adenauer was elected the first Chancellor of the Federal Republic and Theodor Heuss was elected first President. Dr Heuss (left) is seen with the Chancellor in the bottom right picture opposite. For the next fourteen years Dr Adenauer supervised the difficult post-war destiny of the Federal Republic from the centre of government, Bonn, on the Rhine and the birthplace of Beethoven (picture at top of this page). In the post-war arrangement of Europe Berlin was given special status, but it is still considered the capital of an undivided Germany. Like other cities in the Federal Republic West Berlin has worked hard to remove the frightful devastation inflicted on the city during the War. Only the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church remains to remind the world of the folly of senseless destruction by force of arms. (See picture opposite in the middle of the page.) Young people in this country only know of the horrors of war from their history books. They are growing up in modern conditions, enjoying the democratic institutions that Basic Law has established. (Picture on left of this page.) But the division of Germany remains as a constant threat to the peace of Europe and the Berlin Wall is a constant reminder of this fact. Basic Law calls for re-unification but this hope has not yet been fulfilled. The inhumanity of the Wall is clearly illustrated by the picture bottom right of this page.

(Photos: Bundesbildstelle 4, dpa, Ullstein-dpa, Ullstein-Krüger, Landesbildstelle Berlin, DaD, Archiv)

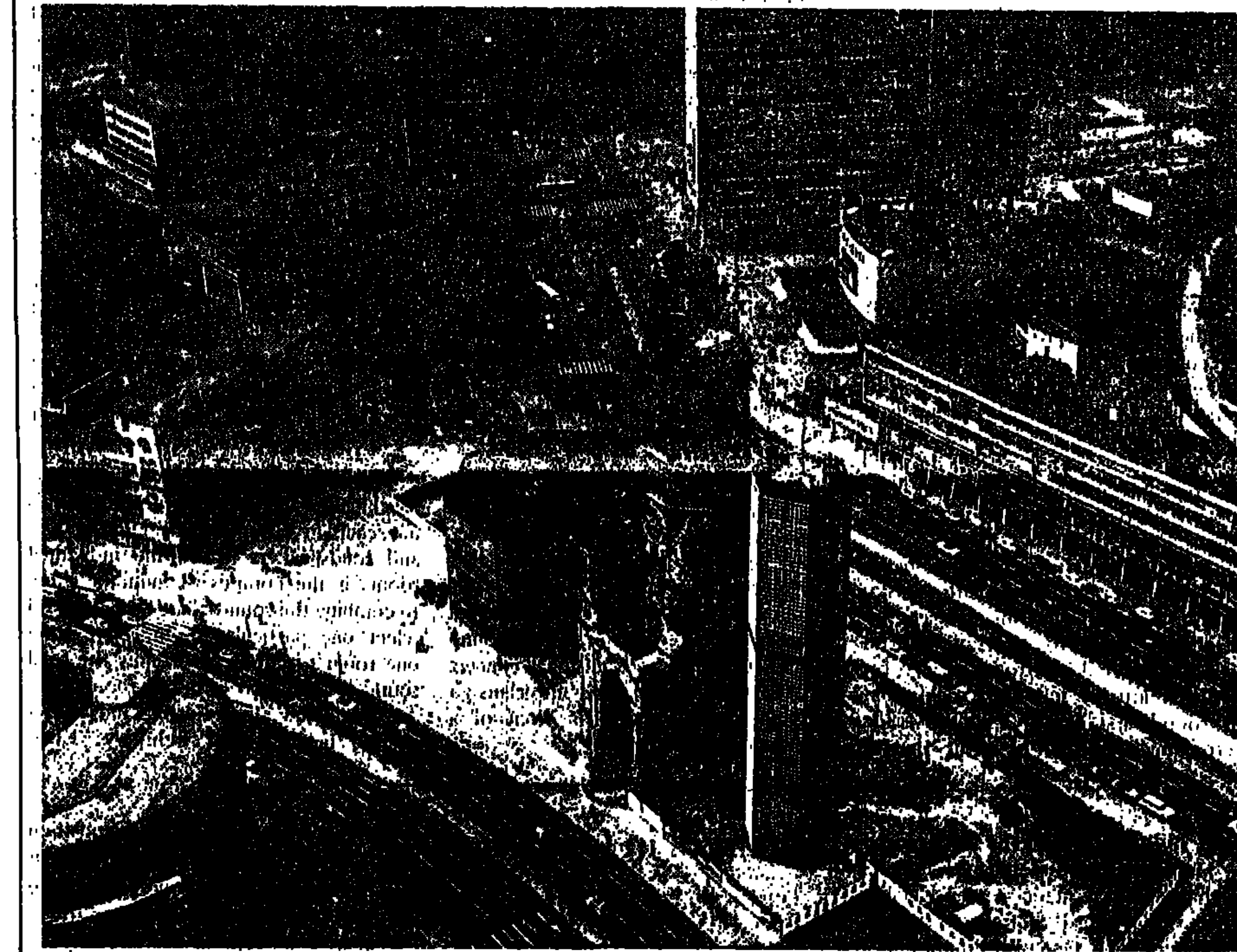
BADEN · BAYERN · BREMEN
HAMBURG · HESSEN
NIEDERSACHSEN
NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN
RHEINLAND-PFALZ
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN
WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN und
WÜRTTEMBERG-HOHENZOLLERN

Der Parlamentarische Rat hat das vorstehende Grundgesetz für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland in öffentlicher Sitzung am 8. Mai des Jahres Eintausendneunhundertneunundvierzig mit dreiundfünfzig gegen zwölf Stimmen beschlossen.

BONN AM RHEIN, den 23. Mai des Jahres Eintausendneunhundertneunundvierzig











■ THINGS HEARD

New Music and audience participation

The composer unrolls four sheets of white paper with colured signs on them, each almost ten feet long, and pins them onto a wall. Then he distributes children's toys amonst his audience – metal croaking frogs, little sirens, various kinds of flute: ones with a rubber piston which can alter the note, flutes with canaries attached so that the bird's beak produces a trill, and finally flutes which screech like young chickens. Then there are steel combs and babies' rattles, producing a gentle glockenspiel melody. While the composer is still handing out the toys, those who have already got their "instruments" can start practising.

The notes which are to be played have to be read off the sheets of paper. Vertical, black strokes, all of equal length but varying distances apart, are depicted on the paper; then there are groups of tiny dots forming various figurations; further down, there are curves, wavy lines and loops in red and green, which begin at the same point but then go off in different directions, crossing and re-crossing – a conglomeration of lines, so to speak. And then in between, there are blank, white spaces.

The audience discovers what these signs mean from the composer. He defines their meaning and gives examples with taperecordings.

Atemmusik 3 is the title above the graphic depictions on the sheets of paper. The composer is 38-year-old Dieter Schönbach. He says that *Atemmusik* contains "repeated movement props at definite time intervals, which are interrupted by silence."

In order to transform the score, that is the graphic representations, into music, the "interpreters" – in this instance, the audience – have to experiment. The people with croaking frogs, divided by Schönbach into a "left and a right croaking group," first learn to build up "fields of croaking sounds;" this means that at arbitrary, irregular intervals they use their frogs and increase this activity until a crescendo of croaking noise is produced or quieten down, spontaneously using the frogs altogether and gradually dying away.

The other instrumentalists also receive their instructions in this "open singing manner," as Schönbach calls it. They chirp with "open" and "muted" combs. By slowly pushing in the pistons, those playing the lotus flutes and canary whis- *tles produce aleatoric glissandi.*

Those playing sirens have to learn to produce "sound curves with as much variation as possible." Those sitting further back "must blow the screeching flutes until they are out of breath." The glockenspiel rattles in the front are only to be played by people with sensitive hand joints.

After the introduction and the rehearsal comes the "grand interpretation." The first performance is a flop because the composer-conductor gives wrong introductions. A second attempt has to be abandoned because an elderly member of the orchestra suddenly bursts out laughing in a moment of tense silence.

The third attempt is a success. Afterwards the composer says he thought the performance had "a great deal of atmosphere," the players "concentrated extremely hard." As the performance of this four-minute piece was recorded by the radio, the players were entitled to be paid: they were told they could keep their instruments.

Atemmusik 3 by Dieter Schönbach was premiered at the Festival of new Chamber Music held in Witten an der Ruhr. This new musical form is called "audience composition" and is the latest trend on the contemporary musical scene; it arises from the discontent of young composers with the traditional concert form in which professional musicians go through a daily routine in front of a passive audience.



Dieter Schönbach,the composer of 'Atemmusik 3'

(Photo: Adolf Clem

Six years ago the American John Cage succeeded in shocking his audiences at various festivals to such an extent that eventually they stormed into the stage and joined in the proceedings. The Italian Sylvano Bussotti has said that in a scene in his *Passion selon Sade*, where the protagonist lies on a four-poster bed and consumes representatives of the stronger sex one by one, he would dearly like the audience to participate in the action.

Two years ago in Darmstadt, Karlheinz Stockhausen presented his *Ensemble* for which the musicians are scattered throughout the room and the audience can wander around amongst them, having a look here and there and encouraging the interpreters to excel themselves through the interest they show.

For *Musik für ein Haus* a year later, Stockhausen deliberately positioned his musicians in various rooms. Microphones and loudspeakers linked the individual rooms if the composer-conductor chose to combine the sounds. The listener could select one particular room, move from one room to another or follow the total sound on loudspeakers in one room.

At the New Music Festival in Hanover at the beginning of February, Klaus Hashagen allowed interested listeners to use the percussion instruments and operate the microphones and produce do-it-yourself music. This was not organised or rehearsed and the result was pointless chaos.

Ad libitum, a piece by Ladislav Kupkovic, was performed earlier this month at the Seminar for contemporary Music in Smolenice, Slovakia. Every participant could chose between household objects and gramophone players, children's toys and short-wave receivers, traditional orchestral instruments and electronic equipment and could play whatever they pleased. But once again it proved that imagination is not everyone's forte and noise is not an artistic criterion.

In Witten Michael Vetter was forced to realise how difficult it is to provoke an unprepared audience to spontaneous reactions, which fit in with the composer's conception of the work and meet certain qualitative requirements. The performance of his *Orzismus, Begeisterungswider Chöre für einen Begeisternden und Publikum* was a flop.

Vetter aims to individualise the audience; he acts as "vocalist" and speaks, shouts, whispers, growls, yells and screams texts into the microphone and then lets himself be interrupted by choruses from two loudspeakers – Harald Wagner's Pilgrims' Chorus, national anthems, pop or *Stille Nacht* – then he asks the audience to react themselves national anthems, pop or *Stille Nacht* – then he asks the audience to react themselves to it down the loudspeakers.

Purely from the point of view of volume, Vetter was occasionally successful. But the chaotic futility of his work corresponded to the banal noise of the audience reaction. The organiser commented, "A minor scandal can be quite fruitful."

The pretty odd, but in comparison with other works amazingly good result of Schönbach's *Atemmusik* leads to one or two conclusions. If we do not want to reject artistic criteria completely and do not want to postulate new scales of value, then it seems that artistic quality cannot be achieved without a minimum of organisation.

Even when musicians are familiar with the material, absolute spontaneity and arbitrariness can produce a complete lack of tension and frightening platitudes – as various performances of Earle Brown's *December 52* in Darmstadt once demonstrated. Rehearsals and organisation are necessary if laymen are to produce reasonable music.

Heinz Josef Herbort

(DIE ZEIT, 2 May 1969)

Changes in Cologne New Music courses

The five-year history of the Cologne New Music Courses directed by Karlheinz Stockhausen has made a considerable contribution towards defining a specific musical landscape. One of its important – though somewhat contradictory – achievements is the integration of the Rhine Music College (City of Cologne Conservatory) into the activities in the field of New Music undertaken by *Westdeutscher Rundfunk* and the College of Music.

Heinrich Lindlar's acceptance of the directorship of the Rhine Music College and Stockhausen's simultaneous withdrawal from the direction of the Cologne New Music Course have effected more than a change in the institute's personnel and working methods.

Mauricio Kagel is now responsible for organising the New Music Course and the programme he has presented for the sixth course which will be held from 29 September to 13 December this year, is quite frankly a definite farewell to Stockhausen.

Kagel replaces Stockhausen's ideological tendency involving the, at times directly expressed, demand for contemplation of the musical interpreter by the demand for absolute professionalism.



Kagel hopes that the first course under his direction will perfect the technical means of interpretation and composition. To this end, he intends to explain and demonstrate his own personal experience of televised music.

And so the catchphrase of his course is "Music and Image." Some experienced practitioners of this kind of music on television have agreed to address seminars during the course (Roland Freyberger, Hansjörg Pauli, Klaus Lindemann) and they will be joined by the Swedish composer Jan Bark (Music and Image) and Hans-Klaus Metzger (Introduction to Musical Judgement). Through this cooperation between composers, directors and theorists, Kagel hopes to make the first contributions towards developing common terminology for musical communication between practitioners and with the audience.

The rationalisation of compositional technique will be put to the test for the first time by a collective composition produced as a result of the courses. For this purpose *Westdeutsches Fernsehen* will allow the Rhine Music College to use its experimental studio for five days – and indeed without insisting on broadcasting rights. This cooperation with television is to be intensified, and so is cooperation with the College of Music which has an electronic studio.

Bernd Alois Zimmermann will be in charge of the last seminar and his subject, "Music and Scene," will be the theme of the 1970 Cologne Music Course, Kagel introduced the series of "Music and ......" themes with a mixture of scepticism and belief in the future; this will also be discussed during compositional classes by Dieter Schnebel, Kagel himself and Vinko Globukar.

Globulkar's subject, "The psychology of improvisation," will deal with the mediating quality of improvisation; that is improvisation not as a technique, but as a starting point for behaviourist research and hence as rationally comprehensible self-objectivisation of musical expression.

The moment of rational transmission, which Kagel emphasises so much, can also be determined from externals. So this year's course is being held in cooperation

Continued on page 7

■ MUSIC

Hans Pfitzner – the last of the romantics

One hundred years is a good measure of a person's reputation. A name, an accomplishment, a work that survives this space of time has a good chance of a permanent seat in the hall of fame.

How has the composer Hans Pfitzner, who was born on 5 May 1869, survived his first century? What relevance does his work still have for the present?

Neither question can be answered very easily? Each touches on the problems of an artistic life that clashed with its environment and protested against contemporary life, and out of this conflict drew the strength to assert itself, lonely and uncompromising, borne not by faith in a better future but by a tide of enthusiasm for a beautiful, illusory past.

This was a romantic life that was consciously proud of its divorce from the world. In a busy progressive world it was an existence that raised suffering to the level of pathos but also of art. What did a romantic like Pfitzner have to say to a world that was inimical to tradition and fascinated by the prospect of future utopias?

Hans Pfitzner, was born in Moscow. His father was a German musician. He studied at Hoch's Conservatory in Frankfurt and later conducted in Mainz, Berlin (Theater des Westens) and Strasbourg



where he directed splendid productions of the operas of Hoffmann and Marschner. In the twenties, Pfitzner taught at the Prussian Academy of Arts.

Pfitzner was a very active figure in the musical life of his time, although his career lacked the glitter that surrounded Richard Strauss, five years his elder, from the beginning. Rivalry with Strauss, the genius of the light muse, stamped the character of this truculent, hard-working man who brought his razor-edge humour to bear on ignorance and indifference.

The quality of the relationship between both composers cannot be better conveyed than in the anecdote relating how Pfitzner told Strauss that he was having great trouble defending his work. With friendly surprise Strauss replied, "Well, why do you compose then? "

This question illuminates the contrast between two worlds of music which no bridge connects. Pfitzner cannot be compared with Strauss, his music must be judged according to its own standards.

Pfitzner knew well why he composed – because he had to, because he felt compelled to say what had not yet been said, because he was haunted by inspiration that he could not escape even if he tried. He always defended the value of inspiration, because he himself was so dependent on it.

In his arguments with Paul Bekker and Forruccio Busoni he defended the importance of the spontaneous, unconsciously received inspiration against the primacy of the artistic idea and of formal speculation. Inspiration in Pfitzner's sense is always an elementary quantity, a song melody moving with ease but with emphasis, a characteristic, unmistakable tone which is heard in the first bar and then seeps through the entire work with mounting urgency.

This element invariably springs from a romantic region. It is mysterious, full of the past, filled with the "suffering of the world of which poets speak." It was heard in depths whose dark voices are intelligible to few.

Inspiration takes shape in a movement that is often roughly intertwined, unsensuous, full of friction. Later, when the composer had discovered the old polyphonic scale this is distilled into tart, crisp lucidity.

The breath of inspiration is not always strong enough to permeate a work in all its episodes. The composer using romantic metaphors can be compared to a miner who brings heavy rocks but also precious metals to the surface. His finds glitter and glow like crystals from depths whose magic light has caught the dark of earth's night.

The originality of Pfitzner's romantic nature did not develop slowly, it was dramatically obvious from the beginning. His first composition, a sonata for violincello, and some songs, were followed in 1895 by the musical drama *Der arme Heinrich* which Pfitzner wrote when he was 24.

This first opera reveals a standard of cohesion and accomplishment that few composers have ever achieved. Hartmann von Aue's story of the sick knight who is saved by the sacrifice of an innocent child is dramatised in three acts.

The opera avoids theatrical effects. The score has a restrained quality, full of fractured tonal shades coming from the veiled movements of the four muted cellos which introduce the overture, an unbroken musical stream that seems to gather and condense all feeling.

The impression is one of purity and depth. Once heard it is never forgotten. The mythical *Rose vom Liebesgarten*, performed in 1901, is Pfitzner's tribute to the Jugendstil. Gustav Mahler praised the quality of the music which was wasted on the fantasies of an incoherent and confused libretto.

Fifteen years later, in 1917, Pfitzner completed the work that was to guarantee him a firm place in musical history, a work that has kept the German stage since then. *Palestrina* is a musical legend that synthesis Pfitzner's most personal and timeless statements.



(Photo: dpa)

It is a statement of the conflict of the generations, of old and new. It is a commitment to the masters of the past, to the warring poles of fame and loneliness, of earthly suffering and the ecstacy of creation.

In the guise of a conductor the composer takes stock of himself, of his troubles and faith and projects these on to the contemporary stage. The renaissance world becomes for him a parable of the present. *Palestrina* too is a hymn to the grace of inspiration which overwhelms the tired resigned master like a storm. Angels' voices sing to him the Mass which the old, jeopardised sanctity of the music triumpantly reasserts.

In this work Pfitzner finally freed himself from Wagner's influence, yielding to the influence of renaissance music full of harmony with strict modal turns. This determines the archaic plattern of the score.

What was accepted ten years later as a concious historical insight into the contemporary mode is anticipated here with sure instinct. The conservative pointed the way to progress.

In the Eichendorff cantata *Von deutscher Seele*, performed in 1922, Pfitzner, now fifty, turned his back on the art of the twenties seeking the nerve of the times and returned to the sources of local romanticism. Again the stars appear, the chorals of night are heard, death blows the post-horn and joyful courage bubbles over in songs of worldly desire, of hope and confidence.

Besides the songs which Pfitzner never tired of writing, works of high accomplishment still flowed from his pen. These include his piano and violin concertos, the C sharp minor string quartet, which only reveals its real treasures in its orchestral form as a symphony.

Hans Pfitzner shared the fate of many romantics, however, whose creative glow paled with approaching age. His last opera, *Das Herz*, premiered in 1931, was a trite drama with many of the romantic props that were then fit to be thrown away. Little was to be gained with the devil and black magic.

Pfitzner's struggle with the precipitous tempo of the times may have exhausted his energies. Without stimulation from the world, his inner sources were bound to dry up. His last years in a home for the aged, his death on 22 May 1949 in the poverty of the post-war years, were the sad consequence of a life that had never sought the applause of the world, that had sought instead the fulfillment of a task interpreted as fate.

Even during the composer's lifetime his music was regarded as a deliberate anachronism. Today, twenty years after his death, Pfitzner seems to echo a past that seems more distant than many older realms of music.

The music still lives, however. It rings out pure and strong through the many-voiced musical present, unmistakable for those who admire this corner of the past.

Pfitzner will remain a controversial figure. There will be those who love him and those who brush him aside as one would a cobweb. To some his music will be a key, to others it will be a massive door.

The essence of Pfitzner's music is the romantic secret that Robert Schumann felt as something "unfathomable" in himself Perhaps an art form that never trickled to the mood of the times is immune to the destructive power of time.

Such art may seem limited in effect, but it has a defiant durable quality that works of greater "impact" often lack. In his best work Hans Pfitzner is a worthy successor to the old masters who call out "We are!" to the doubting, time-trapped Palestrina.

Werner Oehlmann

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 4 May 1969)

New Music

Continued from page 6

with the Cologne adult education college and will, therefore, be open to a broader public.

The five public concerts will be linked with the series of Cologne youth concerts; there is talk of intensive contacts between the New Music Courses and the International Summer Academy of Dance. Kagel intends systematically to put into effect his credo: "Change the sociological, musical principles in order to make music."

The city's five-million-Mark budget for musical activities is gradually proving to be a sound investment: the young people's music scheme now involves 12,000 pupils; the expansion of the musical secondary school has progressed as far as the third form; and Mauricio Kagel is in the enviable position of having a very distinguished group of lecturers at his disposal: Karlheinz Böttcher (plucked instruments), Christoph Caskel (percussion), Siegfried Palm (cello), William Pearson (vocal), Michel Portal (reed instruments) and Gerd Zacher (organ).

In additon, he has acquired the services of the soprano Ingeborg Exner, who will take psychogenic training sessions for singers and wind instrumentalists. This link also corresponds to Kagel's ideal of professional rationalisation. Making musicians aware of the mechanics of breathing seems to be an important aspect of Kagel's programme. For him, the human horizon of music between systole and diastole loses its mystical overtones, and is transformed into practical rationality.

Ulrich Schreiber

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 6 May 1969)

Kurt Tucholsky Foundation to be set up

Mary Tucholsky, the widow of Kurt Tucholsky and copyright owner of his works, has founded a Kurt Tucholsky Foundation with headquarters in Hamburg. The board of directors will include Mary Tucholsky, Ernst Unckenboldt and Fritz J. Raddadz.

The purpose of the foundation is to enable students of German, journalism, sociology and political science to spend a year abroad, or to enable foreign students to spend a year in the Federal Republic. Applicants for grants must show that they are anxious to work in the spirit of Kurt Tucholsky.

Part of the royalties from Tucholsky's works are already being made available to the foundation. After Mary Tucholsky's death the entire amount will be invested in the project commemorating his name.

The foundation is responsible for Tucholsky's posthumous works and his library. The library has been moved to the Schiller Archives in Marbach.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 3 May 1969)

■ YOUNGER GENERATION

Survey of attitudes of young people in Bremen produces startling results

Dr Ulrich Lohmar, the author of this article, was born in 1928 and is a Social Democrat Party Bundestag member. He is chairman of the Bundestag committee for academic and cultural policy and a lecturer in political sociology.

Throughout the ages young people have always presented riddles to adults. But at present the demonstrations at universities in this country and the riots staged by extra-parliamentary opposition (APO) groups have created a largely inaccurate picture of the thinking and aims of the vast majority of young people.

Television, radio and the press prefer to broadcast details of the lives and activities of young people who have gone off the rails. This is bound to create a false impression. For this reason an investigation recently published by the Bremen workers' association should be carefully studied.

Young people between the ages of 14 and twenty were asked a very wide selection of questions, and the answers given by young people in Bremen are probably typical of many other areas.

None of the boys and girls questioned thought they were pessimistic; 75 per cent said that as a rule they were decidedly optimistic, and this was true even though three out of four said that they did not really have an example to whom they could look up.

Those who did mention examples usually cited their parents; one or two people mentioned the Beatles. Albert Schweitzer and Jesus Christ were at the bottom of the list. This last point should not only give the churches something to think about, but all of us since we regard ourselves as members of a people, the majority of whom profess to be Christians.

Boys and girls have more confidence in their mothers than in their fathers. Only a few young people think it is right to obey unconditionally at all times, and more than eighty per cent claim that they frankly express and justify their own views in front of teachers and elders. There is no longer any evidence of the lack of civil courage which has often been a major cause for complaint in this country

And what is the younger generation's attitude to politics? It is staggering: 63 per cent of young people are interested in politics, and a much larger proportion think that they should really take an interest. Boys and girls are more politically informed than the average adult.

There is little sympathy for radical political parties. More than sixty per cent are clearly in favour of the democratic system and give reasons for their support; a mere two per cent would like to see an authoritarian system of government. Eighty per cent of young people think that even in times of crisis it would be wrong for one man to be given absolute power and allowed to make independent decisions.

But this support for the basic tenets of parliamentary democracy does not mean that young people think the established democratic parties have exhausted all political possibilities.

Almost fifty per cent think that democracy and Communism are absolutely compatible; in this respect, the example of Prague has had some influence. Nearly two thirds of those questioned also think that it is a good thing for there to be an extra-parliamentary opposition. A large majority support the right to hold political demonstrations, but they reject the use of force just as emphatically.

So much for the opinions of young people in Bremen, which would probably be much the same in Frankfurt or Regensburg, Cologne or Hamburg. Taking everything into account the main difference between the attitude of young people and of adults is that boys and girls are less prejudiced against political fronts, their thinking is more broad-minded and they would like to make a new political start.

It would be interesting to ascertain whether this change on the part of a generation has occurred in spite of or because of their upbring, but a conclusive answer could scarcely be given to this question.

It is a good thing that the majority of young people want to implement reforms decisively but without employing force, and that they do not simply want to lie on the political bed which adults have made up for them.

The political parties will find it more difficult than their critical young observers to come to terms with the existence of extra-parliamentary oppostition, for example, and to adopt or develop for themselves new forms of discussion and debate with the opposition.

Young people are obviously disinclined to get worked up about the demise of Western civilisation because for the existence of APO. They are moving "forwards," without exactly knowing where this path will eventually lead them or what their real political aims should be.

The fact that young people rarely look up to adult examples but on the other hand do not miss such models indicates considerable self-confidence which can give them the necessary drive, but does not necessarily exclude critical experiences. This is already illustrated by the relationship of groups of young people to the political parties representing similar views to their own.

The scale of right-wing and left-wing elements is different in the established political parties, compared with their young and mainly critical supporters. Thus for example, the Socialist Students' League (SDS) has no equivalent in the "adult" political world, but the University Socialist League (SHB) can befriend the left-wing of the SPD; the Association of Christian-Democratic Students (RCDS) and a large number of student associations feel that their demands are catered for more by the right-wing of the SPD and the Free Democratic Party (FDP) than by the Christian Decocratic Union (CDU). Today Christian Democratic students are striving to achieve what socialist students were demanding ten years ago.



Ulrich Lohmar (Photo: fp)

It is understandable that the executives of the established parties are not exactly finding it easy to channel these unusual tendencies. Above all those people who lived through the decades of the Cold War are bound to be initially shocked by the younger generation's unprejudiced attitude to *Communism* in connection with democracy.

Of course, the sceptics of the 1960s are not mistaken when they point out that simply by abandoning prejudices an essentially doctrinaire system like Communism cannot be revolutionised or changed even if young people in the Soviet Zone and Eastern European countries feel and think the same way as youngsters in this country. This is a chance and for the time being nothing more.

But we would be throwing away this new possibility, which is part of the broad-mindedness of young people, if we did not allow them to develop their own ideas, at the same time adding criticism of our own. If political education in this country ever had a task to fulfill, then it has today: to encourage the dialogue between adults and the younger generation, to establish definitions and standards so as to make a common language and objectives possible once again, and to provide proven answers without surpressing new questions.

What more can the adult generation wish than a younger generation which wants to mould its own way of life? For years we have complained about political disinterestedness and unproblematic assimilation into the adult world and been on the lookout for a recognisable profile of the younger generation.

Now a few contours are developing – at present, they are still vague and sketchy. But the dialogue between the generations can and will do a great deal to smooth the way for the further development of our democracy, if adults take their opportunities.

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 4 May 1969)

■ MEDICINE

Developments in psychotherapy discussed at Lindau conference

The 19th Lindau Psychotherapy Conference will go down in the history of psychiatry in this country. In many respects the conference emphasised the changes which have ocurred in the psychiatric field.

This was illustrated purely externally by the record number of delegates: approximately one thousand, including many practising doctors. Since Sigmund Freud's time depth psychology and psychotherapy have always been the concern of minorities; it has been a question of a few therapists for a few patients. It looks as if this situation will soon be altered.

However, the path which is now being pursued not to Freud but in the direction of behaviourism – and some people may regret this. Behaviourist therapy which was first introduced in Britain and the United States is based on educational development; its critics maintain that this method is superficial and pragmatic. But this approach has proved successful and critics have had to admit that there is something in it.

Psychotherapists of older analytical schools were always aware of the conflict encountered when treating educationally or linguistically backward or disturbed children. Depth psychology depends on a dialogue – if this is impossible, observing the patient's behaviour is the only means of ascertaining the degree of derangement.

Therapists can influence behaviour through external stimuli, through rewards and punishments like parents do when bringing up children. Remedial methods employed by child psychologists aim to achieve the same end. Severely retarded children, who have often already been written off as hopeless cases, can be considerably helped through personal attention.

A film shown at the Lindau Conference about the work of the Zürich educational psychologist, Mimi Scheiblauer, illustrated the success of these therapeutic initiatives. the title of the film *Ursula oder das unwerte Leben* (Ursula or the worthless life) already indicates the problem involved.

The little girl Ursula is deaf and blind, and has also been categorised as epileptic and an idiot. Isolated and extremely lonely, the child simply vegetates, cut off from the outside world by an apparently invincible barrier.

With the aid of music, rhythm and boundless patience, the psychologist tries to overcome the child's isolation. In the end this cautions and persistent attempt is rewarded. But the film also shows that the victory over extreme physical or mental handicaps must be won anew every day – by the child and the therapist alike.

The film repeatedly and impressively demonstrates the thesis that however severely handicapped a child may be, it possesses capabilities of understanding which can be exploited. Basically, no special psychological techniques are required to pursue this aim.

Not only Professor Scheiblauer, but anyone with patience and good will can work towards this end. So although this is never stated explicitly in the film, it clearly indicates that a person is only condemned to hopelessness if society rejects him.

The film contains no accusations but is in itself an accusation – against a society which talks so much about humanity and yet is still full of inhumanity. The Spartans threw their "weaker" children off Mount Taygetus. The Spartan morals of dedicated National Socialists meant that such children were liquidated with the aid of injections. Today mentally handicapped children are clothed and fed and then, apparently well cared for in isolated institutions, are given no further thought by society.

In the discussion with producer Walter Marti, the fact that this film, which was first shown in Switzerland in 1966, has not yet been distributed in this country – perhaps because the idea of "worthless lives" still persists – was interpreted as "symptomatic of the elementary social problem of the attitude to groups of outsiders".

This comment was included in an official statement made by the Lindau Psychotherapy Conference; it was formulated after a heated discussion between a young, radical group and a group of participants more committed to the Establishment. Having taken a vote, it was agreed that the statement should be released to the press. The statement went on:

"In the Federal Republic the public is unaware of an incalculable number of 'socially inferior,' handicapped children. In view of this frightening reality, the delegates attending the Lindau Psychotherapy Conference, which approves this statement, emphatically supports the idea that this film and similar sources of information should be made available to a broad public and to the relevant official bodies with the aim of:

1. informing the whole population of the fate of these people who are excluded from society;

2. vigourously supporting the efforts of charitable institutions, for example *Lebenshilfe;*

3. ensuring that every individual makes an appropriate contribution towards enabling these socially handicapped people to lead a dignified life;

4. revising our social and political attitudes in the light of the treatment of these minority groups;

5. reforming the training of doctors and psychologist so that members of society are not, as at present, declared ineducable and sentenced to stagnation on the basis of purely scientific and technical criteria orientated towards the efficiency principle, but are helped to regain their abilities."

The therapeutic possibilities for treating disturbed children as shown in the film *Ursula oder das unwerte Leben* represent one method of approach. Other promising methods – also for treating schizophrenic adults – are being opened up by the experimentally proven techniques of behaviourist therapy, which are being researched and applied at the Max Planck Psychiatric Institute in Munich and at Munich University Psychology Institute.

During discussions at the Lindau Conference opinions clashed as to a possible synthesis of behaviourist and classical, analytical psychotherapeutic methods.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 5 May 1969)

Cradle-care important to avoid later mental disturbances

Thorough investigation of people suffering from mental disturbances – which often produce physical symptons as well – almost always indicates that the causes go back to childhood. And so particular attention must be paid to the child's living conditions from the cradle onwards.

Addressing the 900 delegates at this year's Lindau Psychotherapy Conference, Dr Biermann, director of the children's psychosomatic advisory centre at Munich University's Pediatric Polyclinic, said that the mother-child relationship during the first year of the baby's life was decisively important as regards all aspects of the child's subsequent development.

In fact, the last months of pregnancy are also significant and this significance is particularly marked after birth in view of the new-born baby's helplessness. But if this "partnership" is disturbed in any way, then the child may develop neuroses which are often linked with excema, asthma, colitis ulcerosa (inflammation of the large intestine with ulceration) and other diseases.

However, it is not isolated frustrating experiences (emotial disappointments, for instance) but permanent disturbances in the mother-child relationship which produce these neuroses.

This applies in particular to frank and fundamental rejection of the child by the mother or when there is conscious animosity, anxiety or depression, for example, if the child's father has deserted the mother.

Mothers suffering from some kind of disappointment can also easily transfer their own insecurity to the child; excessive concern on the part of the mother, for instance treating the child as an infant for too long, can also effect development disadvantageously.

For example if a child is breast-fed for more than six months and after weaning the mother bottle-feeds it although this is not necessary, then this indicates that the mother is suffering from neurotic disturbances which urgently need treatment, if only in the interests of the child.

It is also dangerous for any child between the age of six months and five years to be separated from its mother. Up to the 28th week of the baby's life someone else can take over the mother's role without causing harm. So new-born who have to stay in hospital temporarily are not at risk.

But the situation is much trickier if after this point a child who has been constantly cared for by ist mother suddenly has to go to hospital or to a children's home. For this reason Dr Biermann thinks that small children should only be treated away from home in the most urgent cases.

One of the tasks of a doctor treating a retarded child is to give parents advice on the creation of a good family atmosphere. Parents must be made to realise how important attention and family harmony are for the small child, and that authoritarian punishment during early childhood can be just as dangerous as careless behaviour by the parents, for example indulging in sexual contact in the presence of the child.

In this context, Dr Biermann also pointed out that masturbation was generally an indication that the child felt lonely and that its needs for warmth and affection were not adequately met. If parents discover that their child masturbates, they should not be frightened or punish the child or perhaps even regard him as a potential sexual criminal. More loving attention and a happy family atmosphere are what is needed.

(Handelsblatt, 7 May 1969)

'Tiltable bed'

This bed has been especially designed for patients suffering from severe burns and is in use in an emergency clinic at Ludwigshafen. Controlled by an electric motor the bed's position can be altered upwards or downwards which ever way is most comfortable for the patient who can thus lie on the back or face-downwards. Without any discomfort the patient can read a book, eat etc. and control the bed himself when needs be. (Photo: Keystone)

CONSUMER MARKETS

Health Ministry tackles problem of foodstuffs labelling

During Consumer Week in the Federal Republic, two Ministers in Bonn stated that the protection of the consumer was a matter of grave concern to them. Professor Karl Schiller, the Minister of Economic Affairs, reiterated the determination he voiced last year to defend the interests of the consumer.

Minister of Health Käte Strobel also stated her views on this subject. In many ways consumer protection is of greatest concern to her Ministry.

Käte Strobel drew attention to the many regulations governing foodstuffs that had been drawn up by her staff and passed on to the legislators. She might also have mentioned the great number of pamphlets and brochures which her Ministry has distributed in recent years giving young and old "healthy" advice on food and other products. The demand for these pamphlets is very great, so great in fact that the Ministry of Health's budget for these activities is still most inadequate.

Clearly, politicians in Bonn and Bad Godesberg recognise as their most difficult task the transference of the laws governing the production and sale of foodstuffs in this country into Common Market legislation. Their position is complex and, ultimately perhaps, hopeless.

Käte Strobel complains that much of the draft legislation on standard food regulations proposed in the EEC is too concerned with the interests of producers and traders. These recommendations do not implement the highly progressive consumer protection prevailing in the Federal Republic, legislation of which the Federal government can be justly proud.

The Minister of Health said that representatives of her Ministry are constantly in Brussels to ensure that the measures taken to protect the consumer in this country are not undermined bit by bit.

As might be expected, experts appointed by the European Commission to draw up standard legislation on foodstuffs criticise their Federal Republic colleagues for being too demanding. This country's veterinary legislation, for example, is the most highly developed in Western Europe.

Minister Strobel and her Ministry are not prepared to yield ground on this issue. The interests of the consumers must take precedence over those of industry, insisted the Minister of Health. She is confident, however, that standard European food laws will not in the long term prove impossible because of the high standards set by this country.

Apart from the Common Market, regulations governing the production and sale of foodstuffs in the Federal Republic will continue to be developed in the years ahead. During this legislative period marketing requirements will be extended to other foodstuffs, and packaging of fruit, vegetables, potato products, sugar and baked products and coffee and tea extracts will be regulated.

Milk products that have been undated until now must declare their age, according to the regulations being drawn up. Condensed milk, for example, must then be dated accordingly.

New laws governing the production and sale of tobacco are also being prepared by the Ministry of Health. It is still undecided whether the mark "pure tobacco" should be permitted. In the opinion of many experts now working on this legislation, the consumer is given a very false conception of the nature of the tobacco by the quality stamp "pure."

The ministry of Health is concerned for the most part with a general reform of this country's food laws. It is expected that the Ministry's final recommendations will be presented to the Bundestag before the end of May.

Years of work have gone into these reforms. Käte Strobel reckons that the next Bundestag will take at least two years to approve them. This will mean more taxes on industry.

Under the new laws, advertising foodstuffs with reference to certain health-giving properties is to be forbidden. Also to be banned are advertisements of foodstuffs promising protection against certain ailments — even when such promises are well-founded.

The Ministry of Health argues that foodstuffs are not medical preparations. Especially the regulations governing misleading advertisements are to be tightened.

Health Minister Strobel reassured many, however, by announcing that no legal restrictions on smoking are contemplated. All the Ministry can hope to do is enlighten people on the dangers of smoking but this must be done without a raised forefinger of admonition.

Also to be tightened are regulations governing the composition of cosmetics. A unanimous Bundestag resolution calls upon the Ministry of Health to revise the existing laws.

The Minister of Health admitted that manufacturers themselves are anxious to remove the fear many people have that constant use of cosmetics could be harmful to the health. Probably a "negative" list will be prepared, prohibiting certain substances, according to strict criteria, in the manufacture of cosmetics.

A commission is at present examining the quality of all cosmetics on the market with a view to weeding out the healthy from the harmful substances. The final recommendations will not be made for some time. This is an extensive field and legislative wheels grind slowly.

Many regulations are badly in need of reform. A margarine regulation dating from 1899, for example, is still in force in the Federal Republic. Such totally outdated laws will be removed under the new reforms and replaced by modern standards of analysis and quality.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 7 May 1969)

Steady increase in imports to this country

The balance of trade for the first three months shows a steady increase in imports. According to figures issued by the Bundesbank, imports in this period climbed to 22,842 million Marks, as compared with 18,994 last year.

Exports in the first quarter topped 25,600 million, as compared with 23,330 million Marks last year.

The export surplus, 4,300 million Marks in the first quarter of last year, fell to 2,760 million Marks between January and March of this year. The balance of payments on current account (balance of trade, services, foreign remissions) also dropped to about half of last year's figure, slightly over 1,470 million marks.

In the first quarter the balance on capital account shows netto capital exports of almost 19,000 million Marks. More than half was tied up in long-term capital movements. In the first three months of 1968 the balance on capital account closed with a deficit of 3,000 million Marks.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 6 May 1969)

Currency fluctuations and Common Market crises

Talk of a possible alteration in the rates of exchange of the Mark and the French franc is being followed with great attention by the European Commission in Brussels. Alterations of this kind usually have such unpleasant repercussions in the Common Market that the Commission is naturally anxious to avoid them if possible.

To some extent, the Commission would prefer to see growth rates in the Six keeping pace with each other rather than price stability. In its latest report therefore the Federal Republic was urged to aim at a high growth rate and not to apply the brakes in its credit policy.

The Commission's problems are really those of the EEC's agricultural markets. Common agricultural prices are estimated in units, one unit to a dollar. If a country revalues by ten per cent, the value of the unit in terms of the revalued currency drops by the same rate, and agricultural prices based on this unit fall accordingly.

Rye selling at ninety units per ton corresponds now to 360 Marks. If the value of the Mark increased by ten per cent the price per ton would fall to 324 Marks.

If an attempt were made to maintain the original national price, rye would be correspondingly cheaper in other countries because of the new rate of exchange. No one would be buying Federal Republic farm produce.

The consequences of a devaluation are exactly in reverse. The price of agricultural produce rises in accordance with the devaluation rate. This would please the farmers perhaps, but would be a hard blow to foreign competitors and to consumers.

Clearly, therfore, in the case of de- and revaluations certain aid measures must be taken to assist those who have incurred losses as a result.

One possibility would be to impose a duty at the borders, allowing prices in the various countries to deviate. But this would put an end to the Common Market, a prospect which is naturally not contemplated in Brussels.

Once duty on agricultural produce is again introduced in the EEC, the abolition of border controls would be postponed for many years. The only other alternative would be to compensate the farmers for their losses in the country that has revalued. In the case of the Federal Republic, this procedure would cost thousands of millions of Marks.

Despite these difficulties Brussels is not closing its eyes to the possibility of a readjustment of the rates of exchange in the long term. Such a decision would be approved, however, only when it is clear that the French franc is clearly on the brink of disaster.

The Brussels Commission also urges that decisions to alter the rate of exchange should be made jointly by the Six. Unilateral revaluations or devaluations are rejected.

Instead, a general reassessment of currencies and their inter-relationships is demanded. In this way extreme re- and devaluations would be avoided. This would put a damper on the financial and political problems plaguing the agricultural market of the Six.

A five per cent devaluation in France, for example, accompanied by a five per cent revaluation *in this country*, would be less of a jolt than a ten per *cent* revaluation in the Federal Republic.

If an attempt were made to mitigate the consequences of agricultural policy by giving grants to the farmers, these grants could be limited to a certain period. For, to some extent the farmers (along with industry) must appreciate the fact that a revaluation is really a tribute to the fact that the revalued currency has gained ground in comparative international purchasing power and that compared with their competitors in other countries of the Common Market farmers in the Federal Republic were being paid very well for their produce, or, as the case may be, had lower costs.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 6 May 1969)

An appeal to youth to serve the less fortunate

Karl Friedrich von Weizäcker, the Hamburg physicist and phillisopher and new president of the Federal Republic Foreign Aid Service (DED), appealed to young people to volunteer for service in the developing world. He said peace and food for the world are not guaranteed.

Those who work in the DED and come face to face with these problems at first hand contribute to the solution of the immense tasks now confronting humanity, said Herr von Weizäcker. Since its foundation six years ago, the DED has sent 2,109 volunteers to 27 contries.

Three times the numer of DED volunteers now in active service are in demand, according to the managing director of the DED Manfred Kulessa.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 7 May 1969)

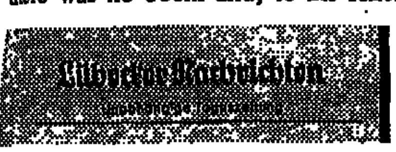
THE ECONOMY

Economic weather forecast set for fair

The economy is well trained and in good shape. With this positive statement referring to the flexibility of this country's economy Federal Minister of Economic Affairs Karl Schiller raised the flag for this year's Hanover Fair.

This gigantic exhibition of domestic and foreign industrial plant and equipment came to an end on 4 May. Attendance was twenty per cent higher than last year, and the majority of the 6,000 exhibitors left the grounds with well-filled order books. Some 56,000 tickets were sold to buyers from 111 countries.

The fair was hardly under way when observers were talking about a boom. But there was no boom and, to the relief of



many who had feared the worst, no overheating.

The fair weather reflected the economic climate generally, with the Federal Republic as the weather cock. Prices were less under pressure that expected, following tog-gear activity in many companies after the recession. Other problems, however, presented themselves.

Professor Schiller continued to regard the government's latest measures to stabilise the economy as gentle, carefully estimated guidance. He said the economy had adjusted itself to the taxes introduced by the government to rectify the balance of trade. This said, the objective observer can only ask whether these measures served any purpose in view of the enormous parcel of orders placed at the fair.

This was one of the questions that was most heatedly discussed in Hanover, and its corollary, of course, was whether or not the Mark should be revalued.

Some fair observers were so confident of a revaluation that they wagered when it would take place. The majority of foreign buyers were sure the Mark would soon be upvalued.

It is understandable that many orders were placed with this prospect in mind. Buyers were anxious to purchase at the cheaper rate.

The vague comments of those politicians who would make the final decision inflamed rumours of an imminent revaluation.

The economy is well trained and in fine fettle. Maybe but the Hanover fair revealed other weaknesses.

In times of full employment labour is a scarce commodity. Twenty per cent more orders than last year must be filled. Are available production facilities adequate?

Spokesmen for the consumer goods industry in the mechanical and electrical engineering sectors doubt that they are. Ancillary industries are also doubtful.

Even in Hanover terms of delivery of up to four months were common. It was no secret that many buyers from this country, because of the long terms of delivery on the home market, decided in favour of foreign products, even when these were not very competitive in price.

The technological gap between European nations and the United States in some areas of research was not very noticeable at this year's fair. This gap does exist, however.

What had been a matter of discussion last year has now become a reality. In Hanover, an institute for technological research was founded by a large group of industrial concerns. The institute will be invaluable as a coordinating force in research in this country. Later, it will conduct basic research on its own.

Cooperation

Following the American model, experts engaged in the fields of research and development will work together. The fair organisers, a progressive group, spontaneously offered the institute its office equipment building for the first years of operation.

Work in the institute therefore can begin almost at once. The organisers were in a position to make this offer because they are now building the world's largest pavilion for office equipment on a site of 720,000 square feet. These are dimensions to which these imaginative planners in Hanover have become quite accustomed.

Besides the purely commercial success of the fair, it also proved its value as a basis of trade contacts. Rarely is the world of industry and trade so well represented as here.

Professor Schiller's meeting with Soviet Economics Minister Nikolai S. Patolitchev, and the Soviet Zone's deputy minister of trade Heinz Behrendt's encounter with State Secretaty Klaus Dieter Arndt are apparently bearing fruit already. Stronger trading ties are planned between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic.

Prospects are also bright for better trading relations between leading industrial enterprises in the Federal Republic and Soviet Zone industry. Talks are to be held in the near future.

The Soviet Union intends to have its own stand again at next year's event.

The 1969 Hanover Fair was an unusual success. This should be no reason to ignore the fact, however, that more and more industrialists are toying with the idea of removing production centres abroad because of the bottlenecks at home.

Since the government has so far given no indication, however, that it is prepared to honour such capital investment with tax concessions — and newly erected plant abroad always operates at a loss for the first few years — industry will probably think twice before starting great schemes in this direction. Still, the Hanover Fair started many people thinking.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 6 May 1969)

Offices to be set up to promote imports to this country

Karl Schiller, the Minister of Economic Affairs, has announced that advisory offices will again be set up this year at five fairs abroad. The offices are part of the scheme to promote imports.

The government is anxious to boost imports to stabilise the economy at home. The ADB exhibition service in West Berlin has been commissioned by Professor Schiller to organise and staff the advisory offices.

Experts at these exhibitions will inform foreign exporters of the market for imports in the Federal Republic, pointing out the gaps that need to be filled., pointing out the gaps that need to be filled. Relevant statistics and information regarding trade barriers such as customs tariffs, market regulations, quota restric-

Industriekurier
ZEITUNG FÜR WIRTSCHAFT, POLITIK UND TECHNIK

tions and the like will be made available to foreign consultants.

Another important function of the advisory offices will be to establish contacts between foreign exporters and their counterparts in this country.

This year, the offices will be set up at the International Samples Fair in Barcelona (1 June to 15 June), the International Fair in Izmir (20 August to 20 September), the International Fair in Salonika (7 September to 28 September) and the Second Asian Trade Fair in Teheran (5 October to 24 October). These fairs were chosen for the advisory service because of these countries' high balance of trade deficits with the Federal Republic.

This country's export surplus with Spain last year amounted to 840 million Marks, followed by surpluses of 738 million with Yugoslavia, 524 million with Greece, 300 million with Turkey and 359.5 million with Iran.

Not only will the offices advise foreign exporters on this country's import market, Federal Republic importers will have the opportunity of stating their specific demands which will then be passed on to the appropriate foreign production sources.

The offices will therefore ve a valuable connecting link between markets that might otherwise have never been aware of each other's existence. The Federal Republic is probably the first country in the world to promote n t only exports but also imports at foreign fairs and exhibitions.

(Industriekurier, 6 May 1969)

More petroleum imports from Russia expected

The government is interested in increased supplies of petroleum from the Soviet Union. Government spokesman Conrad Ahlers said at a press conference in Bonn, however, that exact requiremtns have not yet been specified.

Details of a possible transaction must first be worked out by experts. In the weeks ahead, ministerial experts in Bonn will examine the possibility of a supply line connecting with the petroleum and natural gas pipeline network of the Eastern Bloc.

(DIE WELT, 6 May 1969)

■ TECHNOLOGY

Recent developments in water desalination

Frankfurter Rundschau

Desalination of water from the sea to make it fit for human consumption has in the past proved feasible only by means of evaporator plants on board ships — and usually on large vessels too.

Yet on dry land 130 million people in 75 countries all over the world suffer from a permanent shortage of drinking-water or have to make do with brackish, dirty water — an inconceivable state of affairs in a technological age in which Man is on the point of conquering the Moon and still more inconceivable when it is recalled that eighty per cent of the Earth's surface is covered by the oceans.

In recent years a number of devices have been developed in several countries with the aim of irrigating fields and plantations in drought-ridden areas by means of desalinated water.

All are based on the evaporation principle but all have come to grief on what has seemed to be an insoluble problem: running costs are so expensive as to be out of all proportion to the benefits. They are also too cumbersome and complicated. The Israelis, past masters in making the desert bloom, have tried out natural methods of desalination but they too are far too inefficient.

At this year's Hanover Fair Atalas-Mak of Bremen, a mechanical engineering concern and member of the Krupp group, unveiled a desalination plant that may bring about a considerable improvement in the situation.

The Amak is fully automatic and, depending on the model, produces between 6,000 and 100,000 litres (1,500 to 25,000 litres) of drinking-water a day. Amak is ventional waterworks — a cubic metre costs about three Marks to produce (*which works out at roughly 1.2 Pfennigs a gallon*) — but a good deal cheaper than other desalination equipment.

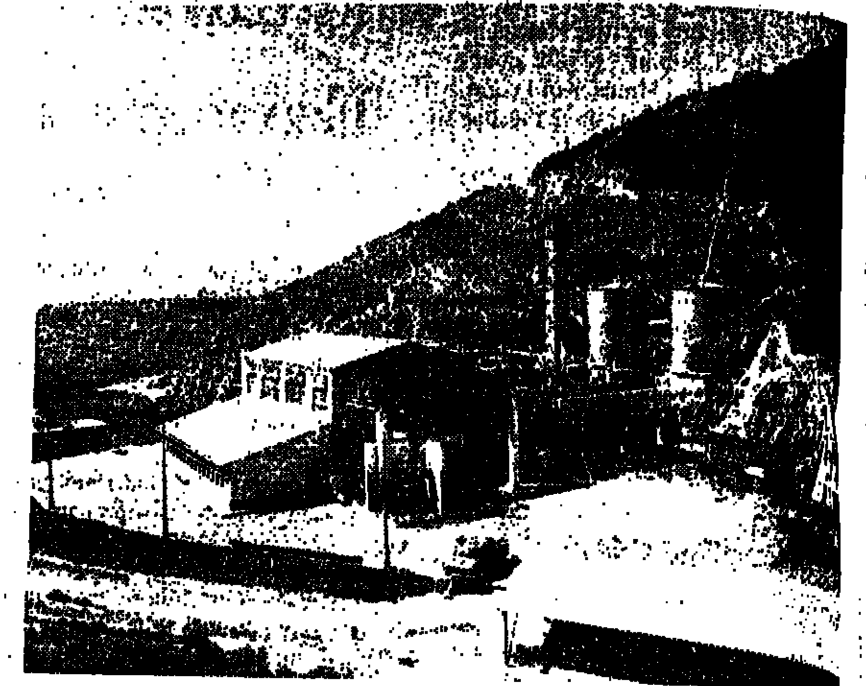
An adequate number of these water converters can not only quell the thirst of millons of people. It can also make the tourist trade bloom in areas rich in scenic attractions but short of water and it can bring industry to areas that are surrounded by sea water but do not possess adequate reservers of fresh water.

Atlas-Mak is no newcomer in the desalination field. The firm has manufactured fresh water plant for seagoing vessels of all types for decades. The salt water is evaporated, the salt and other impurities remain and the steam condenses into high-quality drinking-water.

The heat needed for evaporation is the most expensive part of the process. On board ship the engine cooling system suffices but using marine engines on dry land to produce fresh water is obviously not an economic proposition.

The Amak uses as its energy source a straightforward central-heating boiler, oil- or gas-fired, that can be plugged into the standard central heating network. So even isolated hotels by the sea can make themselves independent of fresh water supplies.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 3 May 1969)



Krupp's have completed work on their first desalination plant on the North African coast. Crude oil-fired, it caters for over 100,000 people a day and its two sets of turbines generate 2,000 kilowatts of electric current as a by-product. (Photo: Krupp)

Electric power from sunken compressed air

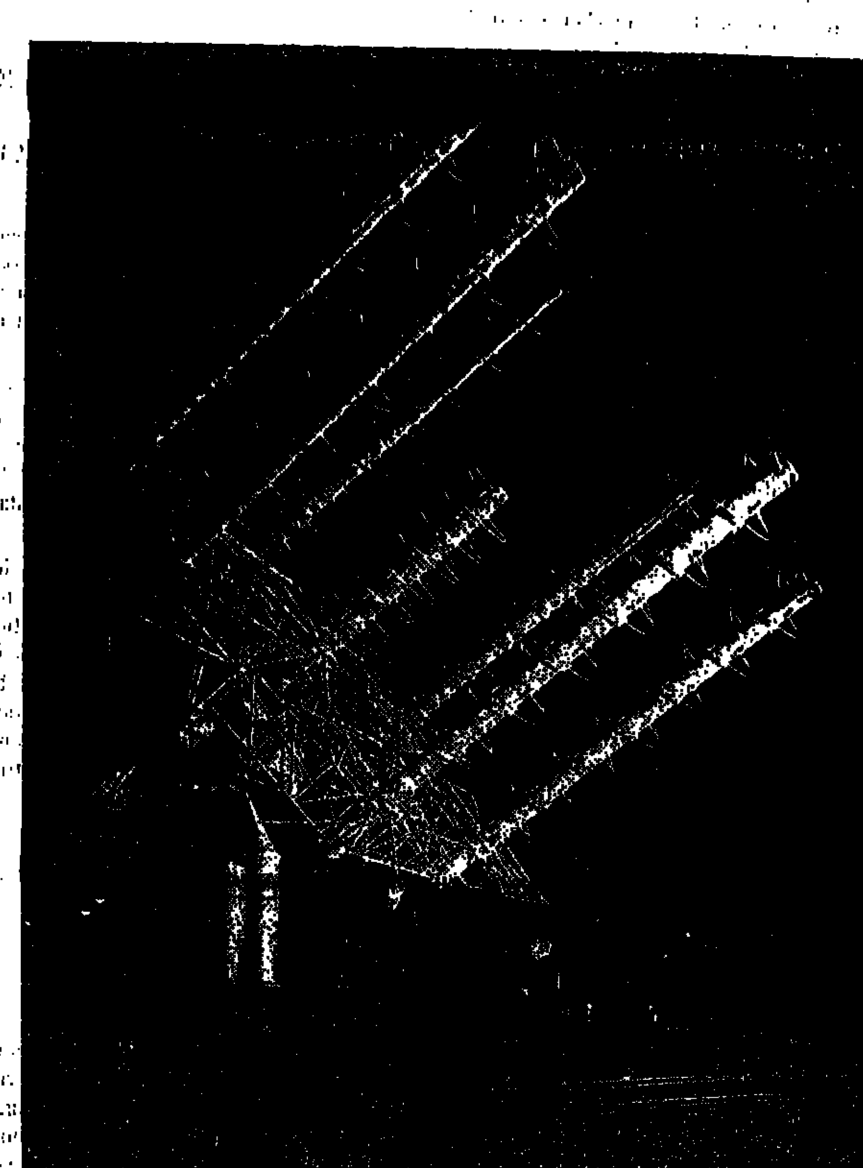
Lower Saxony is to have Europe's first underground compressed air reservoir, the state soil research office in Hanover reports. The idea is to store energy. At night superfluous electric current is to be used to power enormous compressed air pumps that will pump air into old salt or potash mines. At peak periods the air could be let out to drive turbines and so be converted back into electric power.

(Handelsblatt, 7 May 1969)

Mighty crane

With its height of 524 ft and its maximum load capacity of 400 mp a mobile crane developed by Gottwald-Werke of Düsseldorf has promising prospects in the construction industry. It has pneumatic tyres, weighs 345 mp and is powered by a 210 DIN hp diesel engine. Under its own steam it can manage four miles an hour. Over longer distances it can be towed at up to thirty miles an hour. It has a turning-circle of under forty feet. On site the jib can be assembled in a single day.

(Handelsblatt, 7 May 1969)



'Receiving you loud and clear!'

This strange object pointing into the night sky is the latest in tracking stations for weather satellites. It was installed by a Federal Republic manufacturer for the department of geophysics and meteorology of West Berlin's Free University. Its twin, costing nearly one million Marks, is shortly to be shipped to Iran. During a visit to Berlin the director of the Iranian meteorological service was so taken by the design and performance that she ordered the same model on the spot. (Photo: Rohde & Schwarz)

Krupp to build longest Danube bridge

To the order of the Federal Transport Ministry the Rheinhausen mechanical engineering division of Friedrich Krupp is to build Schalding bridge, the longest bridge over the Danube along the projected Regensburg-Passau autobahn.

The steelwork on the 3,350 ft long and roughly 100 ft wide bridge is to be started next year and by the time completion is scheduled in 1973 will have used 10,500 metric tons of steel. Including foundations and abutments the bridge, named after the village of Schalding, is to cost twenty million Marks.

At the ceremony held to celebrate the commencement of concrete work the Minister of Transport called the Krupp design the most economic solution of the problem and a combination of the latest in technological developments and elegant design. (Handelsblatt, 8 May 1969)

Cars electronically registered in West Berlin

West Berlin is the first city in Europe to have its 420,000 motor vehicles registered electronically. The registration office's new computer can cope with up to million cars. The police benefit in no longer having to bother with the tiresome paperwork of registration, notification of change of owner or address and the like. Car thieves will be less happy. Enquiries can be dealt with in seconds.

All information that is relevant but not entered in licence and log book is filled in on a form supplied to the applicant. It is then fed into the computer where it can be checked merely by typing the registration number and feeding the query into the computer.

Assuming an accident has occurred and the police need to know the owner of the vehicle the duty officer at the registration office needs only to feed the number on the vehicle's number-plate to the computer and wait less than fifteen seconds for the electronic brain to feed back all the information it has in store about the vehicle and its owner.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 8 May 1969)

■ MODERN LIVING

The hard job of being a winning beauty!

When you have made a name for yourself it is easier to get on in the world. That's why I am doing this," says the 21-year-old girl. The name that is to help her future is "Miss Germany".

Gesine Fröse comes from a lower-middle class family, and she is studying what is essentially a middle class subject – economics. She is in her second semester. To earn a little pocket money she has been working in a department store in the clothing section. She enjoys this particularly when she is able to please people and earns their appreciation.

She has often been told to take part in a beauty competition. This pleased her even more not only because of the applause she would receive but also because she would be awarded a title.

She is a resonable girl with her feet very much on the ground. But her hopes are not all settled in cold reality. She has great expectations of the future. She has already begun to dream the dream that so many others have dreamt. She has already taken the first steps towards becoming a famous mannequin or photographic model, or even a well-known actress. She will revel in fame, glamour and money because she has won for herself the much coveted title of Miss Germany.

Year after year the lucky one who wins this title is elligible for many large and small prizes. Year after year many girls are awarded the sash and crowned – usually with smiles and tears of excitment. The cameras flashes endlessly. There is hardly a resort that does not have its beauty competition. There is Miss Westerland, Miss Midnight Bathing (Juan les Pins) and Miss 35 Degress in the Shade (Cesenatico). Bad Kiesingen has its Rose Queen and Japan has its Pearl Princess. The hotelier Rolf Eden, in Berlin, organises a Miss Festival party at the Berlin Film Festival every year. There is a Miss Tourism and a Miss Mannequin, a Miss Pullover and a Miss Automobile. The most exclusive Miss Title is, of course, Miss Germany. The holder of this title has many official obligations to perform. She must represent the country, fly here and there by jet, stay at the best hotel and get to know many interesting people.



Miss Germany, third from the right, was chosen from ten finalists at a contest in a Munich Hotel. Among the jury was Käte Strobel, the Federal Minister of Health and Rupert Davies, Inspector Maigret in the famous TV series. (Photo:

At the Miss Universes contest on the west coast of America Miss Germany represents this country. The rumer-up in the Miss Germnay contest can compete for the titles of Miss Europe, Miss World and Miss International. For one year Miss Germany represents exclusively a stocking manufacturer, Opal.

Opal has exclusive rights on the services of Miss Germany. She represents the firm during her one year tenure of office. The number of times Lilien Atterer has had her photograph taken is incalculable as is the number of times she has signed her autograph under the pictures. She was Miss Germnay in 1968. "I don't envy my successor," she is reputed to have said.

Her future plans are vague. She has many interesting offers, but on the ofter hand she would like to continue her music studies, which were interrupted when she stood for the Miss Germany title. "Perhaps I will try to be a singer again," she said.

But it is not only the dream of frame and international applause that drives girls by the thousand to present themselves as possible candidates for the title. They have to have good Ligures, good legs, a clear skin and glistening hair. The money and presents attached to the title are invaluable.

A contract worth 20,000 Marks, a BMW 2000 sports car and numerous smaller presents go with the title. The lucky girl's standard of living goes up by leaps and bounds overnight, and this is one reason why many girls find it difficult to return to ordinary life after their year of office.

Many beauty queens become film stars – like Gina Lollobrigida – or marry incredibly rich men. The girls who cpmpete in the contests know all this; but they live in hope.

This year 10,000 girls competed for the Miss Germany title. The conditions are that competitors must be over eighteen but under 28, single, not divorced, without children, and of good charaoter.

Those who want to compete for the title first have to submit "flattering photos." Some have elaborate photographs taken by professional photographers, others make do with snapshots. About one per cent send in nude photographs. But an Opal representative explained "We send these straight back; the girls are not allowed to take part."

Ten people spent two weeks sorting the photographs – of the original tne thousand, sixty girls were selected and asked to come to Munich for the preliminary round

An eight-man jury then selected ten competitors to appear at the Hotel Bayerischer Hof. Once again there was a free vote and points from 1 to 10 were awarded. The organiseres insist that a fair decision was reached and that the result was not settled in advance.

But anyone who saw and spoke to the ten young ladies knows that it is immaterial which of them actually won, because they were all very much alike: average beauties. None of them were stunning; none were likely to make other women green with envy or excite the males present.

The ten girls were presented to the press on the Schliersber, some three thousand feet above sea level and a good hour's journey from Munich. Brass-band music and folk-dancing, the mayor, a couple of cows and a piglet provided a picturesque framework for a colourless event.

Many people who had previous experlence of the contest commented, "They have never been so ugly as this year," and the young bus driver who brought the whole party out from Munich remarked bluntly, "I wouldn't pick any of 'em."

In reply to a journalist's question, an Opal representative said, "But the girls are meant to be average!" The contest is intended to single out a girl who can fulfill the special requirements of the Westphalian stocking manufactures.

She must be a girl one might see anywhere: in the office, behind a counter or at a university. She should be pretty but not stunning, nice and approachable. The grandmother who wants the girl's autograph for her grand-daughter should not be intimidated by Miss Germany's beauty, but should be reminded of the girl-next-door.

It would be bad advertising for Opal if women clutched their husbands hands more tightly to steer them away from a fantastically beautiful girl. On the contrary, the firm aims to *attract* women's not men's, attention.

After all, the winner will wear Opal stocking and tights. She should be able to identify with her role as Miss Germany. In this instance, excessive beauty would be a hindrance. What is more, vital statistics are not as important as many people imagine. At some point or other the girl's measurements will be taken, but what is important is the overall impression and this is evaluated during three stages.

First the girls appear in evening dress – they all wear the same one, of course, this year it was a creation by Castillo – then they parade in a one-piece bathing costume, and finally the best five from the first two rounds are asked questions.

The questions are as harmless as they being questioned for, as the firm points out, "It is not an exam." The organisers make sure that no questions are asked which could cause too much amusement amongst the audience and hence upset the girls.

During the week before the contest when the girls practice walking and have a definite timetable, these pretty girls are under strict control. Men are not welcome. Any of the girls who go out only do so with a chaperone. Opal naturally invites parents to attend the contest.

Does all this really do any good from the advertising viewpoint? Who buys stockings today simply because the manufacturers sponsor a beauty contest? At first the Opal representative hesitated: "If we were to give up the Miss Germany contest, then competitors would immediately step into the breach and stage the contest, investing three times as much money in it – this would certainly effect advertising."

(DIE ZEIT, 9 May 1969)

■ SPORT

Most-capped Paul Janes likely to hold his record



Paul Janes of Düsseldorf remains this country's most-capped football player and ex-national coach Sepp Herberger reckons his record will be unbeaten for a long time to come. "Maybe," he says, "if Uwe Seeler had not retired from international football last year he could have broken the record in 1969."

Willi Schulz, thirty-year-old captain of the national team, could equal Janes's record but probably only provided this country reaches the finals of the 1970 world championships in Mexico. "Let Janes keep his record," says Schulz. "What matters is that we get to Mexico."

Schulz, with 57 caps to his credit, has only Uwe Seeler, 59, Fritz Walter, 61, Ernst Lehner, 65, and Paul Janes, 71, to beat.

"If Gerd Müller goes on scoring like he has been doing," comments Uwe Seeler, "he may well break the record for the number of goals scored by one man in his international career." Seeler, with 38 balls in the net, is the present record-holder and his record will take some beating.

In eleven internationals Gerd Müller has scored ten times. Uwe Seeler took nearly fourteen years to notch up his 38 goals. Gerd Müller was first capped on 22 October 1966 when this country beat Turkey 2 - 0 in Ankara.

Behind Uwe Seeler in fotball's hall of fame are Fritz Walter, with 33 goals scored, and Ernst Lehner, with thirty. Of the present international side only Helmut Haller equals Müller's eleven goals.

Over the past year a lot of new faces have made their appearance in the national team. Of the team that played a goalless draw against Switzerland in Basle a year ago only Schulz, Vogts and Beckenbauer were still capped against Austria in Nuremberg a few days ago.

Albert Brülls, who now trains Young Boys Berne played the largest number of games in succession for his country. From 4 October 1959, when the Federal Republic beat Switzerland 4 - 0, to 10 June 1962, when Yugoslavia won 1 - 0 in the world championships qualifying round, Brülls was selected for every international encounter – all 22 of them.

Twenty-two-year-old Berti Vogts might beat this record. He has now been capped fourteen times in succession.

Fritz Walter, captain of the 1954 world championship-winning side at Berne, has had this country's longest international career. Walter played for his country for eighteen seasons. His first cap was on 14 July 1940 against Rumania in Frankfurt, a match Germany won 9 - 3. Walter scored a hat trick. His last cap was against Sweden in the semi-finals of the world championship at Gothenburg in 1958.

Despite Sepp Herberger's efforts to interest his favourite player in playing on beyond the 1958 season Walter preferred to step down. He was, after all, a good 37 and the oldest man ever to be capped.

Toni Turek, goalkeeper at Berne in 1954, was also nearing 36 when he played the last of his twenty international encounters against France in Hanover on 16 October 1954, a match France won 2 - 1.

The youngest player ever to be capped was Willy Baumgärtner of Düsseldorf, who first played for his country at seventeen just before the First World War. Uwe Seeler, who was first capped at seventeen years eleven months, comes third on the list.

Seeler first played as a substitute for Berni Termath in Toni Turek's last game. He first played the full ninety minutes six weeks later against England at Wembley, a match England won 3 - 1.



Gerd Müller heads into the net the winning goal, and the only goal, in the last minute of the Federal Republic versus Austria match on 10 May in Nuremberg (Photo: Nordbild)

For over forty years 1 FC Nuremberg headed the list of clubs with the largest number of international encounters to its players' credit. In 1967 Nuremberg players had been capped 198 times but in the same year 1 FC Cologne took the lead. After the match against Austria Bayern Munich heads the list with 235 caps for thirty players. Cologne have 231 caps for nineteen players.

Third, with 208 caps for 22 players, comes Hamburg SV. Uwe Seeler, 59, and Willi Schulz 57, between them account for no fewer than 116 of the 208! Nuremberg now stand at fourth place with 205 caps, but at 33 has had the most players capped.

In 61 years this country has played 340 international fixtures, winning 179, losing 101 and drawing sixty. Since 1950 this country has played 142 times, won 79, lost 38 and drawn 25.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 12 May 1969)

Does outdoor handball still appeal?

HERBERT LÜBKING VETERAN OF 96 INTERNATIONAL MATCHES COMMENTS

For years handballers have been arguing as to whether or not outdoor handball is a thing of the past. While the indoor game is continually gaining in popularity and the arenas are often full to the brim the field handball world championships had to be culled off because only four countries still wanted to play international matches on the full-sized pitch. There can be no doubt whatsoever that outdoor handball is over and done with at international level but in this country the situation is a little different.



Herbert Lübking (Photo: Nordbild)

One of the most fervent advocates of the outdoor game in this country is Herbert Lübking of Dankersen, who has been capped for his country the astonishing number of 96 times. "Field handball," he says, "will only be dead when we in this country no longer have enough teams that play on a full-sized pitch. But in my view things will never come to this pass."

"A number of Eastern Bloc countries," Lübking adds, "some of which played only on small pitches last summer because of their lack of success in indoor handball are now thinking of trying out the full-sized pitch again. Besides, we in this country have so many clubs that the handball association cannot simply rule that only small pitches are to be used from now on."

The captain of the national side admits that difficulties arise in changing from indoors to outdoors and vice-versa, "but that is only a question of time. The summer season is growing shorter because we now only have eight-team leagues. So we now have enough time to prepare for the indoors season."

Yet in Lübking's opinion the outdoors season has its advantages. "Playing on a full-sized pitch increases throwing-power. Indoors, of course, you have less time to aim but that is only a minor disadvantage. Besides, outdoors players start the indoors season in better condition."

The decline in spectators does not worry Herbert Lübking too much. "To start with, we are far better off than



many another club because Minden is a handball bastion and there is little competition from other sports. The number of spectators at other sports fixtures is also on the decline. This is not a phenomenon specifically limited to outdoor handball.

"Besides, I do not reckon we would have more spectators at small-pitch games. We lack the necessary grounds. In considering the high gates for indoor handball the national team's successful series must not be forgotten. The tour has benefited every club."

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 1 May 1969)